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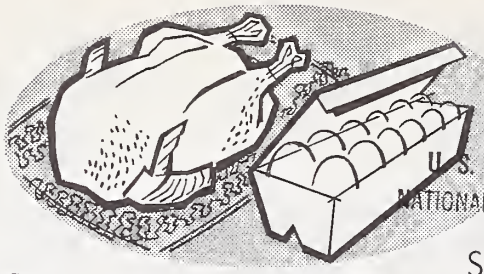
POULTRY and EGG SITUATION



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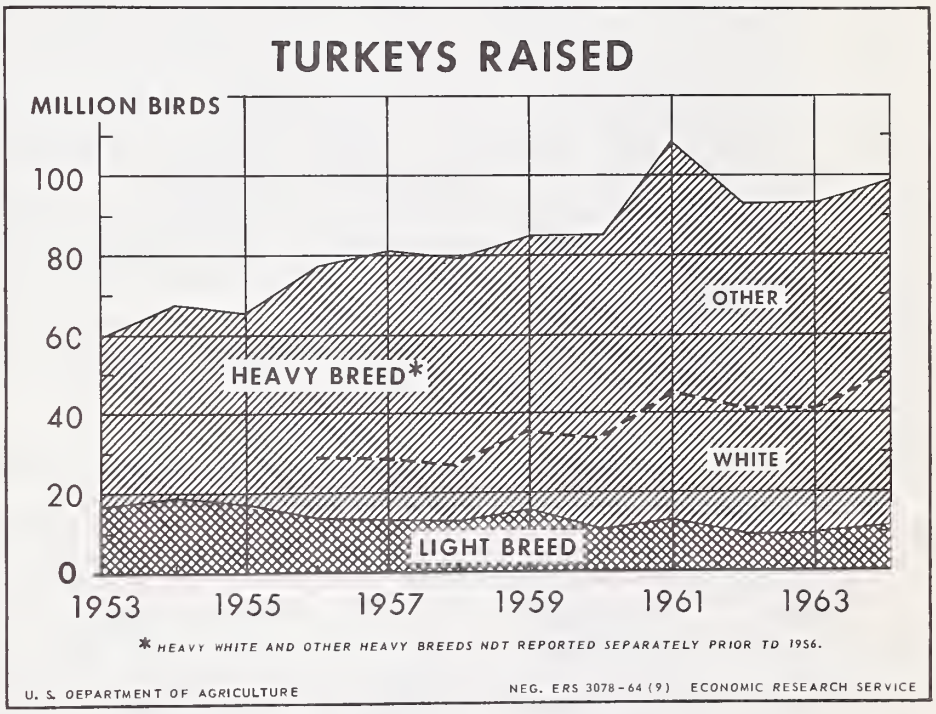
Heavy white breed turkeys have become increasingly popular over the past decade. These white-feathered birds dress out with fewer noticeable pin-feathers than birds with colored feathers. Breeders also have improved the growth rate and body conformation of the heavy whites, thus making them more competitive with both light breeds and heavy breeds with colored feathers. Heavy white breeds can be sold as fryer-roasters or carried to maturity; this gives the grower an option in timing his marketings.



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Common Market Reduces Levies on U. S. Poultry Parts

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Table 1.--Turkeys raised by breeds, 1953-64
(Data for cover chart)

Year	Turkeys raised				
	Light breeds	Heavy breeds			Total
		White	Other	Total	
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
1953	16,440	---	---	43,382	59,822
1954	19,154	---	---	48,538	67,693
1955	16,832	---	---	48,827	65,659
1956	13,707	15,423	47,647	63,070	76,777
1957	13,353	15,000	53,094	68,094	81,447
1958	12,348	14,204	53,000	67,204	79,552
1959	15,838	18,792	49,863	68,655	84,493
1960	10,349	22,060	52,315	74,375	84,724
1961	12,731	32,567	62,833	95,400	108,131
1962	9,030	31,194	52,141	83,335	92,365
1963	9,668	32,189	51,513	83,702	93,370
1964	11,043	38,700	48,958	87,658	98,701

THE POULTRY AND EGG SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, September 17, 1964

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SUMMARY

The Nation's laying flock in January-August 1964 averaged 295 million birds, about the same number as in that period of 1963. In each of the first 8 months, layer numbers differed from a year earlier by less than 1 percent. However, egg production in January-August 1964 at 121 million cases, was 2 percent greater than a year earlier because egg output per layer was higher, particularly in the first quarter. August egg production totaled 14.5 million cases compared with 14.9 million in July and 14.2 million in August 1963.

On September 1, there were 386 million potential layers on farms, about the same number as a year earlier. These included 293 million layers and 93 million pullets not yet laying, compared with 291 million layers and 96 million young pullets a year earlier. With no year-to-year change in potential layers, the number of birds in lay probably will continue at or slightly above the 1963 level the rest of the year. But, September-December 1964 egg production may exceed year-earlier output by about 2 percent because of a further gain in the rate of lay.

Prices to U. S. producers for eggs in January-August averaged 33.1 cents per dozen compared with 33.6 cents a year earlier. The mid-August price, at 34.5 cents per dozen, was up 2.8 cents from July and 1.3 cents from August a year ago. Price quotations for eggs in most markets east of the Rockies rose

more sharply in August this year than last, but weakened in early September. Grade A large eggs in Iowa on September 16 were being quoted at mostly 27-30 cents per dozen compared with 32-34 cents on August 27 and 32-33 cents on September 16, 1963. U. S. egg prices in October-December are not likely to average much if any higher than a year earlier.

Broiler chick placements and egg settings have been declining seasonally but not as rapidly as a year earlier. Consequently, broiler marketings will be above the 1963 level by a wider margin in October-November than in the third quarter. Fourth quarter prices to producers are expected to decline from recent levels and be a little lower than a year earlier because of the larger supplies and because demand is declining seasonally.

Broiler prices to producers averaged 14.1 cents per pound in January-August compared with 14.9 cents a year earlier. The price in August was 14.4 cents per pound, down from 14.8 cents in July but up from 14.3 cents in August 1963. In the last week in August, price quotations for broilers in important southeastern producing areas jumped from mostly 13½ cents per pound to 14½ cents in response to the stepped-up demand for Labor Day weekend. After the holiday pipelines had been filled (or by September 4) prices had dropped back to 13½ cents where they remained through September 16.

Turkey growers are raising 98.7 million birds in 1964, an increase of 6 percent over the 93.4 million in 1963. Heavy breeds, which will make up almost 90 percent of the 1964 crop, are up 5 percent in number; light breeds are up 14 percent. But even with relatively more light breeds, liveweight production may be up as much as 2 percent more than numbers raised because producers are carrying young turkeys to heavier weights this year. Based on advanced poult hatchings, it appears that most of the increase in turkey marketings above 1963 probably has occurred already. Cold storage holdings of turkey on September 1 totaled 147 million pounds compared with 155 million a year earlier.

Despite greater production for the year as a whole, turkey prices in September-December, the main marketing period, are likely to average only a little below the 22.6 cents per pound in these months last year. Prices are expected to be bolstered by the continuation of larger exports and greater utilization of turkey in convenience foods, and by a stronger holiday demand. USDA purchases for the National School Lunch Program began August 14. They are a significant factor in the turkey demand this year as they have been in recent years.

SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

Potential Layer Numbers to Climb Above a Year Earlier

The number of layers on farms in January-August averaged 295 million, about the same as in this period last year. Layer numbers have differed from a year earlier by less than 1 percent in each of the first 8 months of 1964. On September 1 the Nation's flock contained 386 million potential layers, the same

as a year earlier. There were 293 million birds laying and 93 million pullets not yet laying. This compared with 291 million layers and 96 million young pullets on September 1, 1963. Consequently, number of birds in production likely will continue at or slightly above the 1963 level the rest of 1964.

Chicks hatched for flock replacements numbered 105 million in June-August compared with 96.0 million in the same period last year. Eggs in incubators on September 1 for the production of replacement chicks were up 16 percent from a year earlier. Since hatchery activity in recent months has been above a year earlier, some 2 percent more potential layers may be on hand next January 1 than at the beginning of this year.

Despite no increase in flock size from a year earlier, egg production during January-August rose to 121 million cases--2 percent over the first 8 months of 1963. A higher rate of lay, mostly in the first quarter, accounted for the bulk of the increase. A year earlier, the first quarter rate was depressed. In August, egg production amounted to 14.5 million cases compared with 14.2 million in August 1963. A larger flock (up 0.8 percent) and higher rate of lay (up 0.8 percent) from August 1963 brought on the increase. The fourth quarter rate of lay will probably be above October-December 1963 by 1 to 2 percent. The average rate of increase in the past 6 years has been 2 percent. If layer numbers continue to run at or slightly above the 1963 level, as expected, egg production through December will continue higher than in the year-earlier period by about the same margin as the rate of lay.

Egg Prices Rose Sharply in August

Egg prices received by U. S. producers rose to 34.5 cents per dozen in mid-August from 31.7 cents in mid-July. They were 33.2 cents in August 1963. In January-August, these prices averaged 33.1 cents per dozen compared with 33.6 cents in the same 1963 period. Price quotations for consumer and wholesale grade eggs in markets east of the Rockies moved sharply higher during most of August. Near the end of the month, these wholesale quotations reached their probable peak for the year. Grade A large eggs rose mostly 6 to 8 cents per dozen and Grade A mediums by 4 to 8 cents. However, prices broke sharply late in August and early September and by September 10, most of the August price rise had been erased. In Iowa, Grade A large eggs were quoted at mostly 27-30 cents per dozen on September 16 compared with 32-34 cents on August 27, 24-25 cents on August 1, and 32-33 cents on September 16, 1963. Wide swings in egg prices are not unusual this time of year.

Although the average egg price (composite price for all eggs sold) may show some further seasonal increase, higher egg production the rest of the year is expected to keep egg prices from rising much, if any, from those of a year earlier. Producer prices averaged 36.0 cents per dozen in September-December 1963.

Commercial breakers used many more eggs during January-July 1964 this year than last. Eggs used in liquid egg production rose about 1.3 million cases from a year earlier to 12.1 million cases. Egg production in the same period

increased 2.4 million cases. About one-fourth of the increase in eggs broken commercially through July can be attributed to a larger Government egg buying program; the rest went into commercial channels as demand recovered from a year earlier. Only 14.9 million cases of eggs were used in liquid egg production in 1963 compared with 16.1 million cases in both 1961 and 1962.

Cold storage holdings of shell and frozen egg (practically all frozen) totaled 2.8 million cases on September 1 and were probably past the peak for the year. Stocks were record low and did not differ significantly from a year earlier. Storage withdrawals of frozen egg between September 1 and December 31 probably will reduce stocks by the equivalent of 1 million cases of shell eggs, about the same reduction as a year earlier. Egg production during this period likely will total about 57 million cases.

USDA spent $15.1 million to buy 14.4 million pounds of whole egg solids for distribution to needy families between March 26 and September 17. Purchases amounted to about 2 percent of egg production in the same period. Quantities contracted for since mid-1964 amounted to less than 1 percent of concurrent production. In 1963, the Department removed 8.4 million pounds of egg solids from the market at a cost of $8.8 million for distribution to school lunches, charitable institutions, and nonprofit summer camps for children. Last year's program ended July 3, earlier than the 1964 program which was still in operation in mid-September. Paying prices for egg solids this year have been mostly $1.05 per pound. Last year's top paying prices dropped from $1.06 between April 26 and May 31 to $1.02 in June 27 to July 3.

Poultry Feed Prices Drop Below 1963 Level

Prices paid by farmers for most poultry feeds, which had been generally rising in 1961-63, fell relative to a year earlier between January and August. The cost of poultry ration, perhaps the best single measure of overall poultry feed prices, dropped below a year earlier in June. This was the first time that this cost had been under the year-earlier level since May 1961. In mid-August the value of poultry ration averaged $3.42 per 100 pounds, compared with $3.57 in January and $3.54 in August 1963.

Lower feed prices this summer, especially for corn, resulted from much larger "free" supplies and the lower 1963 loan rate. Prices for high protein feeds in 1963-64 have averaged close to the 1962-63 level. Prices of these feeds were much above a year earlier in late 1963 but have declined since January and in August averaged 12 percent below August 1963. This fall and winter poultry feed prices may not be greatly different from prices in those seasons of 1963-64. However, the September Crop Report indicated dry weather has reduced prospective crop yields. Thus, a tightening of supplies may strengthen prices over the next several months.

While the 1964 support levels for corn, barley, and grain sorghum remain unchanged from 1963, the loan rates are up a little. These increases will also tend to support market prices in 1964-65. Provisions for CCC sales of feed grains against the certificate pool at not less than the loan rate plus carrying charges will also apply in the 1964-65 marketing year.

Incentive to Increase Broiler Production in Early 1965 Reduced

The Nation's broiler hatchery supply flock is now being cyclically reduced and this suggests that the industry will not be willing to produce broilers at as low a price in early 1965 as in the same period of 1964. Because of the smaller supply of hatching eggs and chicks, increasing broiler output above the 1964 level early in 1965 probably would lead to higher unit costs and smaller profit margins. In addition, lower prices in prospect for the fourth quarter may bring about more caution in production planning. Consequently, broiler production in early 1965 may be held down to or somewhat below the year-earlier level. This would probably cause first quarter 1965 broiler prices to average a little above January-March 1964. However, incentive to reduce production may not endure long because the supply flock probably will soon be rapidly rebuilding. From an indicated 8 percent smaller than a year earlier for October-November, the indicated flock size has changed to 5 percent smaller for December 1964-January 1965.

Broiler Prices Strengthen in Recent Months

Prices received by U. S. for live broilers in January-August averaged 14.1 cents per pound compared with 14.9 cents in the first 8 months of 1963. The August price at 14.4 cents was down $\frac{1}{2}$ cent from July but up slightly from August 1963. In late August, price quotations for broilers in important Southeastern producing areas jumped from $13\frac{1}{2}$ to $14\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound and then fell back to $13\frac{1}{2}$ cents the first week in September after purchases for the Labor Day holiday were over. Quotations continued at $13\frac{1}{2}$ cents through September 16. U. S. average prices usually are about 1 cent above these quotations. The strength in broiler prices since midyear reflects a downward adjustment in broiler production from 6 to 8 percent greater than a year earlier in the first half to about 1 to 2 percent greater in the third quarter.

Federally certified slaughter of young chickens in January-July totaled 4.2 billion pounds, up 6 percent from a year earlier. The commercial production of red meat at 18.2 billion pounds exceeded the year-earlier volume by 1.3 billion pounds. Broiler exports rose to 65.7 million pounds from 58.4 million pounds in January-July 1963. USDA purchased 20.2 million pounds of young chicken for the National School Lunch Program between July 22, when purchasing began, and September 17. Last year in a similar program the Department purchased 50 million pounds between September 10 and December 18.

Hatchery activity in recent weeks indicates that broiler production in October and November will be significantly higher than a year earlier. Broiler chicks placed in 22 States in the 7 weeks ended September 12 ran 6 percent above the same weeks of 1963. Egg settings for broiler chick production in the same States exceeded the year-earlier level by 4 percent in the 3 weeks ended September 12.

Broiler Industry Heads Into Period of Seasonally Reduced Demand

Fourth quarter broiler prices are likely to slip below current levels because demand will be falling seasonally more rapidly than production. In the fall and winter, consumers want fewer broilers but more turkey and red meat. Broilers are particularly desired for summer cookery--barbecues and light meals. In cooler weather, when people want heavier meals and when heat in the kitchen is less objectionable, red meats become more popular. The heavy consumption of turkey in the fourth quarter, of course, is associated with Thanksgiving and Christmas.

In 8 out of the last 10 years, broiler prices were lower in October-December than in July-September. This year, the price may drop more between these 2 quarters than it did in 1963 when the average U. S. price received by producers for broilers fell from 14.2 cents per pound to 13.9 cents. The reason: The seasonal decline in broiler slaughter will be less pronounced than last year and competition from turkey will be greater. This will probably more than offset some expected year-to-year gain in October-December exports, stemming from a stronger foreign demand. On August 1 the EEC reduced levies on U. S. broiler parts.

Although the broiler industry is well aware of the seasonal decline in demand, it does not usually reduce fourth quarter output enough to maintain broiler prices at the third quarter level. It is difficult and expensive for individual firms to greatly cut the level of production from one period to the next. In response to the seasonally reduced demand, firms continue to produce as much as they can market effectively as long as prices cover variable costs. Firms planning to continue in business would produce at even lower prices for a time rather than risk the loss of their better growers and their outlets for ready-to-cook broilers.

The demand for broilers in the first quarter is higher than in the fourth quarter but lower than in the second and third quarters. First quarter broiler prices each year in 1958 through 1963 have been above the annual average because January-March broiler production has been lower than output in the fourth quarter. However, output in 1963 increased much more in the first quarter than in the year as a whole. This same pattern appears to be repeating itself this year. The first quarter price received by farmers for broilers in 1963 was only 0.8 cent above the 1963 annual average, while a year earlier the difference was 1.2 cents. If the annual average price turns out to be about 14 cents this year, the margin in favor of January-March in 1964 will be only 0.3 cent.

EEC Levies Against U. S. Poultry Parts Reduced

The method of computing gate prices and levies on U. S. poultry parts imported into the EEC was modified on August 1, resulting in significantly lower charges against drumsticks and wings. The reduction applies to parts of all classes of poultry.

Table 2.--Charges on U. S. broilers and turkeys imported by West Germany, per pound, July 30, 1962 to date

Period	Broilers				Turkeys	
	Gate price	Levy			Gate price	Variable levy
		Supplemental	Variable	Total		
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1962:						
July 30-September 30	33.84	0.03	9.68	9.71	34.57	12.02
October 1-December 31	33.81	2.83	9.72	12.55	34.57	12.02
1963:						
January 1-March 31	33.09	2.73	10.21	12.94	34.30	13.38
April 1-June 9	32.84	2.27	10.77	13.04	33.89	13.38
June 10-June 30	32.84	3.40	10.77	14.17	33.89	13.38
July 1-July 31	32.21	2.72	10.77	13.49	33.89	13.38
August 1-September 31	32.42	2.72	10.66	13.38	34.20	12.93
October 1-October 20	32.59	2.72	10.55	13.27	34.37	13.27
October 21-December 31	32.59	1.70	10.55	12.25	34.37	13.27
1964:						
January 1-February 9	32.59	2.27	10.09	12.36	34.27	12.81
February 10-March 31	32.59	2.83	10.09	12.92	34.27	12.81
April 1-July 31	32.78	2.83	9.87	12.70	34.64	12.36
August 1-September 30	32.83	2.83	9.98	12.81	34.80	12.47

Compiled by Dairy and Poultry Division, FAS.

Previously, the gate price and the variable levy against all poultry parts were obtained in the following manner: First, the gate price was averaged for Type II (ready-to-cook birds with giblets) broilers and turkeys and a similar average also was computed of the variable levies. Then a conversion factor of 125 percent was applied to both of these averages to yield a gate price and a variable levy for all poultry parts except backs and necks. For backs and necks a conversion factor of 50 percent was used.

The August 1 change reduced the conversion factor for drumsticks and wings from 125 percent to 50 percent. The 125 percent factor still applies to breasts and thighs. For drumsticks and wings imported into West Germany the new gate price is 16.9 cents per pound and the new variable levy is 5.6 cents per pound. Prior to August 1, the gate price was 42.1 cents and the variable levy was 13.9 cents.

In addition to the variable levy, a supplemental levy for backs and necks of 4.4 cents per pound was put into effect on March 2, 1964, at the same time that the conversion factor was reduced from 60 percent to 50 percent. This same supplemental levy is currently in effect. No supplemental levy is in force for poultry parts other than backs and necks.

Table 3.--West German imports of slaughtered poultry, by kind and major supplier country, 1963

Supplier country	Chicken			Other poultry	
	Broilers	Stewers	Parts	Turkeys	Ducks
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
United States	24.7	13.5	18.4	10.6	---
France	21.4	4.2	2/	2/	2/
Netherlands	85.3	28.0	.6	.2	19.0
Denmark	69.3	11.9	.3	.7	2/
Other countries	29.5	4.4	.1	2.7	2.0
Total 1/	230.1	62.1	19.4	14.2	21.0

	Other poultry			Total 1/
	Geese	Parts	Offals	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
United States	0.3	9.7	0.5	77.7
France	.1	---	2/	25.8
Netherlands	.1	2/	2/	133.1
Denmark	.1	2/	.1	82.5
Other countries	19.8	1.8	2/	60.3
Total 1/	20.4	11.5	.7	379.4

1/ Totals may not add due to rounding. 2/ Less than 0.05 million pounds.

Levies against whole or cutup Type II U. S. broilers and turkeys imported into West Germany, our major foreign market, have not changed much since the beginning of 1963, as indicated in table 2 on page 9.

Last year, West Germany imported 78 million pounds of slaughtered poultry from the United States of which 36 million pounds were poultry parts. Over 90 percent of West Germany's imports of poultry parts in 1963 came from the United States. See table on opposite page.

98.7 Million Turkeys Being Raised in 1964

The Crop Reporting Board estimates that turkey growers are raising 98.7 million birds in 1964 compared with 93.4 million in 1963. This year's crop is second in size only to the record 108.2 million in 1961.

Light breeds are increasing from 9.7 million to 11.0 million and heavy breeds from 83.7 million to 87.7 million. Light breeds (nearly all of which are white) and heavy white breeds are outnumbering heavy breeds with colored feathers for the first time--49.7 million to 49.0 million. Among the heavies, whites are up 6.5 million to 38.7 million but others are down 2.5 million to 49.0 million.

Light breeds account for 11 percent of the crop this year compared with 10 percent last year and 27 percent in 1953-55, when these small turkeys were at their height of popularity. Heavy white breeds make up 39 percent of the total number of turkeys, up from 34 percent last year and 20 percent in 1956.

Heavy white breeds are finding greater favor for a number of reasons. First, white feathered birds dress out with fewer noticeable pinfeathers and, therefore, are more acceptable to consumers and are less costly to process. Second, heavy white breeds have been improved for such traits as rapid growth, low mortality, good body conformation at all ages and high eviscerated yield. As a result, heavy white breeds have replaced many Beltsville Whites in the production of consumer-sized turkeys and have offered steadily growing competition to Broad Breasted Bronzes. Heavy whites can be marketed as fryer-roasters, competitive with Beltsville Whites, or carried to maturity, thus giving the grower an option on the time of marketing.

Fryer-roaster producers since 1962, however, have been shifting back to light breeds. The same number of fryer-roasters, 14.3 million, were slaughtered in 1962 and 1963 in federally inspected plants, but light breeds raised increased from 9.0 million to 9.7 million between these 2 years. Furthermore, the increase in fryer-roaster production so far this year appears to be explained by increased hatchings of light breeds. The poult cost for light breeds is less than for straight run heavy white breeds and some producers claim that the light breeds produce a more attractive fryer-roaster. However, the advantage of lower poult cost may not long endure as a result of a growing industry practice--separating poults by sex and selling the toms and hens separately. Trade sources report that some tom poults currently sell for about a dollar each and some hen poults for 30 cents--well below the cost of straight run light breed poults.

Toms are usually marketed about 6 to 8 weeks later than hens. Thus, raising each sex by itself eliminates the expense of handling both hens and toms at the time the hens are sent to market. Because the nutritive requirements for hens and toms may differ, the separate raising of the sexes also appears to offer the possibility of greater efficiency in feeding.

Turkey production is increasing in all regions except the West, where output is down one-half million birds. However, all of the U. S. increase of 5.3 million birds is occurring essentially in only 3 regions. Numbers raised were up from a year earlier by 2.2 million birds in the South Atlantic States, and 2.1 million in the West North Central States and 1.1 million in the South Central States. See table 12 on page 22 for trends in turkey production by regions since 1955.

Young turkeys, which represented about 85 percent of the turkey meat produced in 1963, are being carried to heavier weights. In January-July 1964, the average liveweight of such birds slaughtered in federally inspected plants was 17.7 pounds compared with 17.1 pounds in the same period last year. If this trend continues, as appears likely, turkey meat production for all of 1964 could exceed the number of turkeys raised by as much as 2 percent, even though this year's crop will contain more light breeds than in 1963. This would mean an increase from 1963 in total liveweight turkey production of about 8 percent.

One-fifth of this year's turkey crop had been marketed by the end of July and about one-third by the end of August. The number of young turkeys and fryer-roasters slaughtered under Federal inspection totaled 19.0 million in January-July, up 15 percent from a year earlier. Marketings through July ran ahead of the expected pattern based on poult hatchings, which pointed to only a 9 percent increase. This may indicate that a larger proportion of the crop is moving through Federal inspection this year than last. See table 10. Turkey slaughter probably will not continue much heavier than a year earlier the rest of the year.

Turkey Use Runs Ahead of 1963

Prices received by U. S. turkey growers averaged 21.2 cents per pound in January-August compared with 21.8 cents in the same period of 1963. The mid-August price at 20.9 cents per pound was up from 20.6 cents in July but down from 21.5 cents in August 1963. The lower prices appear to have been confined largely to the smaller turkeys. Wholesale prices for ready-to-cook young toms in New York and Chicago have fluctuated closely around the 1963 level since the year began, while prices of young hens and fryer-roasters have run somewhat lower. Price quotations for live birds in the San Joaquin Valley of California have shown the same pattern. In January-August this year toms were quoted at 20.5 cents per pound compared with 21.2 cents in that period of 1963; hens were quoted at 21.5 cents per pound, down from 23.7 cents in the first 8 months last year. The supply of the heaviest turkeys has been somewhat limited relative to other classes by the reduced production of other heavy breeds. At the same time the expanding demand for turkey as a raw material for processed convenience foods is concentrated on these larger birds.

Despite greater competition from red meat and broilers this year, the demand for turkey appears stronger than in 1963. At only moderately lower prices, both apparent domestic consumption and exports are up substantially. In January-July the use of U. S. turkey (domestic and foreign) totaled about 400 million pounds, ready-to-cook basis. This was about 45 million pounds or 12 percent higher than in the same period of 1963. This estimate assumes that the same proportion of turkeys has been slaughtered under Federal inspection this year as last. To the extent that federally inspected turkeys make up a larger part of total slaughter this year, the disappearance estimate is overstated. Exports rose from 9 million pounds to 16 million pounds. Increases of 2.5 million pounds to the Common Market and 4.4 million pounds to Canada accounted for most of the increase. Turkey production in Canada in the first quarter was about 15 percent below a year earlier. Ready-to-cook turkey utilized in further processed foods totaled 108 million pounds, up from 91 million in January-July 1963.

Turkey use appears to have continued heavier than a year earlier through August. Federally certified slaughter in August was about 13 million pounds greater than in August 1963. But frozen turkey stocks increased less in August this year than last--only 45 million pounds compared with 54 million pounds. On September 1, turkeys in cold storage totaled 147 million pounds, down from 155 a year earlier, but above the 1958-62 September 1 average of 130 million pounds.

Domestic commercial demand for turkey is expected to continue to be stronger than a year earlier because of a larger population and higher consumer incomes. In addition, turkey exports in the last 5 months of 1964 are likely to be larger than the 21.9 million pounds in August-December 1963, since demand for imported poultry in the EEC will probably remain strong and because the EEC levies against some poultry parts were reduced on August 1.

The Department's purchase program for turkeys is also an important part of the demand picture. Purchases by USDA have been made in each of the last 6 years, with quantities acquired in the last 3 years varying between 43 million pounds and 60 million pounds. Last year's program, which operated between August 30 and October 17, removed 44 million pounds of ready-to-cook turkey or 3 percent of production from the market at a commodity cost of $14.2 million.

The 1964 program began on August 14. In the first 6 weeks of the program's operation or through September 18, USDA acquired 37.8 million pounds of turkey at a commodity cost of $12.0 million. Top paying prices have ranged between 33.1 cents and 33.5 cents per pound. These are just slightly below last year's top paying prices. Purchases to date represent about 8.7 servings per child during the school year.

Turkey purchases this year are being financed with Section 6 funds provided by the National School Lunch Act. They will help schools participating in the NSL program meet protein requirements for lunches served to 16.7 million children.

* * * *

Table 4.--Changes in numbers of laying-type chickens, September 1 through the following January 1, 1950 to date

Year	September 1			Egg-type pullet chicks hatched June-September	January 1 following	
	Layers	Pullets not yet laying	Total		Layers	Potential layers 1/
	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
1950	298	213	512	---	370	399
1951	289	217	506	---	367	397
1952	283	184	467	---	350	373
1953	279	175	454	---	347	371
1954	291	167	459	---	344	369
1955	286	150	436	37	334	361
1956	296	154	450	39	337	370
1957	292	133	424	31	324	356
1958	292	146	438	45	330	367
1959	291	128	419	34	319	352
1960	279	110	389	48	309	344
1961 2/	286	110	396	49	312	350
1962 2/	289	97	386	53	307	348
1963 2/	291	96	386	60	307	351
1964 2/	293	93	386	3/67		
	As a percentage of preceding year					
	September 1			Egg-type pullet chicks hatched June-September	January 1 following	
	Layers	Pullets not yet laying	Total		Layers	Potential layers 1/
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1950	105	81	93	---	---	---
1951	97	102	99	---	99	99
1952	98	85	92	---	95	94
1953	99	95	97	---	99	99
1954	104	95	101	---	99	99
1955	98	90	95	---	97	98
1956	103	103	103	107	101	102
1957	99	86	94	78	96	96
1958	100	110	103	145	102	103
1959	100	88	96	76	97	96
1960	96	86	93	140	97	98
1961	103	100	102	103	101	102
1962	101	88	97	108	98	99
1963	101	99	100	113	100	101
1964	101	97	100	112		

1/ Includes pullets not yet laying. 2/ Includes Alaska and Hawaii. 3/ Assumes September hatch will show same year-to-year change as September 1 eggs in incubators.

Table 5.--USDA purchases of dried egg, by years, 1958-63, by weeks, 1964 to date

Period	Period in which contracts were let	Purchases 1/		Range of paying prices per pound 2/	Commodity cost of purchases 3/	Recipients of distribution
		By weight	Case equivalent			
		1,000 pounds	1,000 cases	Dollars	1,000 dollars	
1958	Oct. 16-Dec. 26	4,162	385	1.18-1.23	5,087	National School Lunch Program
1959 4/	Jan. 2-Sept. 4	23,513	1,901	.97-1.24	22,884	Needy persons and other eligible outlets
1960	Jan. 14-Nov. 10	19,048	1,764	.98-1.14	20,702	Needy persons and other eligible outlets
1961	Feb. 1-July 12	22,508	2,084	1.12-1.37	27,120	Needy persons
1962	Mar. 22-July 13	13,014	1,205	.96-1.11	13,297	School lunches and institutional outlets
1963	Apr. 26-July 3	8,397	778	1.00-1.06	8,782	School lunches, institutions and nonprofit summer camps for children

Period	Purchases 1/				Top paying price per pound 2/	Commodity cost or purchases	
	By weight		Case equivalent			For the period	Cumulative
	For the period	Cumulative	For the period	Cumulative			
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	Dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
	Purchases of dried whole egg for distribution to needy families						
1964							
Mar. 26	304	304	28	28	1.08	327	327
Apr. 1	532	837	49	77	1.06	563	890
8	1,217	2,053	113	190	1.06	1,280	2,169
15	406	2,459	38	228	1.05	426	2,596
23	963	3,422	89	317	1.05	1,012	3,608
29	735	4,157	68	385	1.05	772	4,380
May 6	659	4,817	61	446	1.05	693	5,073
13	887	5,704	82	528	1.05	932	6,006
20	583	6,287	54	582	1.05	612	6,618
27	1,014	7,301	94	676	1.05	1,064	7,682
June 3	963	8,264	89	765	1.05	1,011	8,693
10	963	9,227	89	854	1.05	1,011	9,704
17	1,065	10,292	99	953	1.05	1,118	10,822
24	659	10,951	61	1,014	1.05	692	11,514
July 1	330	11,281	31	1,045	1.05	346	11,860
9	532	11,813	49	1,094	1.05	559	12,419
15	406	12,219	38	1,132	1.05	426	12,845
22	330	12,548	31	1,162	1.05	346	13,191
30	254	12,802	23	1,185	1.05	266	13,457
Aug. 6	431	13,233	40	1,225	1.05	452	13,909
13	355	13,588	33	1,258	1.05	373	14,282
20	304	13,892	28	1,286	1.05	319	14,602
27	152	14,044	14	1,300	1.05	160	14,761
Sept. 3	177	14,221	16	1,317	1.05	186	14,948
10	51	14,272	5	1,321	1.05	53	15,001
17	101	14,373	9	1,331	1.05	106	15,107

1/ Purchases have been made with Section 32 funds provided by P.L. 320 directly or from such funds which have been transferred to Section 6 of the National School Lunch Act. 2/ Rounded to the nearest cent. 3/ Commodity cost except that in 1959 cost includes conversion of 4 million pounds of frozen egg purchased for later drying. 4/ Includes 4 million pounds of frozen egg purchased for later drying.

Table 6.--Pullet chicks placed for broiler hatchery supply flocks, cumulated relevant to breeder flock of given month, 1957 to date 1/

Month	Reported									
	Total			Domestic						
	1957	1958	1959	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
January	18.8	17.5	23.5	22.4	20.2	20.4	22.5	20.6	21.6	20.6
February	18.7	17.5	24.3	23.1	19.8	21.3	22.7	20.8	22.3	
March	18.5	17.8	24.6	23.4	19.5	21.9	22.3	21.0	22.7	
April	17.5	17.2	23.6	22.4	18.0	21.2	20.5	19.9	21.9	
May	16.3	16.4	22.4	21.2	16.0	19.6	18.0	17.8	19.4	
June	15.3	15.5	20.9	19.6	14.6	18.0	16.7	17.0	17.8	
July	15.0	15.7	19.9	18.6	14.2	17.0	16.4	17.3	17.4	
August	15.8	17.2	20.3	18.9	14.6	18.6	17.4	17.9	18.6	
September	16.9	19.1	21.4	20.0	16.1	20.4	18.5	19.4	19.2	
October	18.0	20.8	21.7	20.3	18.2	21.3	18.9	20.6	19.0	
November	18.1	21.9	21.7	20.2	19.5	21.5	18.9	20.7	19.1	
December	17.9	23.1	21.9	20.5	20.0	21.9	19.4	20.5	19.6	
	Percentage of preceding year									
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
January	---	93	134	----	90	101	111	91	105	95
February	---	94	138	----	86	108	107	92	107	
March	---	97	138	----	83	112	102	94	108	
April	---	99	137	----	80	118	97	97	110	
May	---	101	136	----	76	123	92	99	109	
June	---	101	135	----	75	123	93	102	105	
July	---	105	126	----	76	120	96	106	101	
August	---	109	118	----	77	127	93	103	103	
September	---	113	112	----	81	127	90	105	99	
October	---	116	104	----	89	117	89	109	92	
November	---	121	99	----	96	111	88	109	92	
December	---	129	95	----	97	110	88	106	95	

1/ Totals obtained from unrounded data; sum of placements 5-12 months previous.

Table 7.--Price of broiler-type chicks, United States and Georgia compared with Georgia hatching egg price, 1961 to date

Item	Unit	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
Price per broiler-type chick:								
United States:								
1961	Cent	12.60	12.40	12.10	11.20	9.63	9.20	9.33
1962	do.	9.80	10.10	9.82	8.99	8.67	8.79	9.37
1963	do.	10.80	10.90	10.90	10.60	9.80	9.37	9.32
1964:								
Reported	do.	9.57	9.47	9.18	9.16	8.88	8.81	9.20
Change from 1963	Percent	-11	-13	-16	-14	-9	-6	-1
Georgia:								
1961	Cent	12.80	12.50	12.00	10.20	8.20	8.20	8.50
1962	do.	9.40	9.50	8.80	7.60	7.10	8.00	8.90
1963	do.	11.00	10.90	10.80	10.10	8.90	8.30	8.30
1964:								
Reported	do.	9.90	8.90	8.50	8.20	7.60	7.80	8.60
Change from 1963	Percent	-18	-18	-21	-19	-15	-6	4
Price per dozen broiler hatching eggs:								
Georgia 1/:								
1961	Cent	76.00	75.75	72.80	66.50	55.40	54.00	56.50
1962	do.	59.75	60.00	54.00	47.50	47.00	53.00	60.25
1963	do.	71.00	71.50	71.60	66.75	61.50	60.20	60.00
1964:								
Reported	do.	60.00	59.00	56.00	55.75	53.60	54.75	58.75
Change from 1963	Percent	-15	-17	-22	-16	-13	-9	-2

Item	Unit	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Price per broiler-type chick:							
United States:							
1961	Cent	9.02	8.40	8.74	9.00	9.39	10.08
1962	do.	10.40	10.90	10.90	10.80	10.80	9.95
1963	do.	9.72	9.95	9.92	10.00	9.84	10.09
1964:							
Reported	do.	9.32					
Change from 1963	Percent	-4					
Georgia:							
1961	Cent	7.70	6.90	7.80	8.10	8.90	9.30
1962	do.	10.20	11.20	10.40	10.50	10.70	9.36
1963	do.	9.20	9.90	9.70	9.80	9.70	9.72
1964:							
Reported	do.	8.80					
Change from 1963	Percent	-4					
Price per dozen broiler hatching eggs:							
Georgia 1/:							
1961	Cent	52.80	47.75	48.50	52.00	55.25	59.44
1962	do.	64.25	68.00	65.50	66.25	69.00	59.54
1963	do.	64.00	66.00	66.00	66.00	63.00	65.63
1964:							
Reported	do.	60.60					
Change from 1963	Percent	-5					

1/ Simple average of weekly average data for all hatching eggs, reported by Georgia Crop Reporting Service.

Table 8.--USDA purchases of cut-up young chickens for National School Lunch Program, by years, 1961-63, by weeks, 1963 to date

Period	Broiler production		Duration of program		Purchases	Range of prices per pound	Commodity cost of purchases
	Number	Ready-to-cook weight	Number of weeks	Begin and end			
	Millions	Million pounds	Weeks	Month	1,000 dollars	Cents	1,000 dollars
1961	1,993	4,926	24	1/Mar.-Dec.	44,790	26.67-37.69	13,448
1962	2,026	4,980	22	Aug.-Dec.	60,000	27.28-33.20	17,963
1963	2,105	5,247	19	Aug.-Dec.	50,100	27.37-31.59	14,943

	Contracts let in week ending	Purchases		Range of prices per pound	Commodity cost of purchases	
		For the week	Cumulative for the year		For the week	Cumulative for the year
		1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Cents	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
1963						
	Aug. 16	1,500	1,500	28.81-30.89	440	440
	22	2,340	3,840	28.85-30.84	684	1,124
	29	2,880	6,720	28.49-30.71	845	1,969
	Sept. 5	3,180	9,900	27.37-30.69	928	2,897
	12	2,220	12,120	28.85-31.08	652	3,549
	18	2,340	14,460	29.10-31.09	694	4,243
	25	2,700	17,160	28.99-31.08	799	5,042
	Oct. 2	3,030	20,190	29.19-31.08	902	5,944
	9	3,000	23,190	29.00-31.09	895	6,840
	16	1,380	24,570	29.45-31.10	412	7,252
	23	2,250	26,820	28.85-31.25	674	7,926
	30	2,700	29,520	29.00-31.49	810	8,736
	Nov. 6	3,360	32,880	29.50-31.59	1,010	9,746
	15	1,590	34,470	29.58-31.59	479	10,225
	20	3,750	38,220	29.25-31.59	1,129	11,354
	27	3,420	41,640	29.75-31.59	1,037	12,392
	Dec. 4	2,850	44,490	29.48-31.59	864	13,255
	11	2,760	47,250	29.69-31.39	831	14,086
	18	2,850	50,100	28.98-31.29	857	14,943
1964						
	July 22	2,880	2,880	29.52-31.69	872	872
	29	2,730	5,610	29.18-31.19	812	1,684
	Aug. 6	2,970	8,580	29.30-31.69	889	2,573
	14	2,610	11,190	29.40-31.69	781	3,354
	20	2,460	13,650	29.40-31.58	735	4,089
	26	810	14,460	29.49-31.09	244	4,333
	Sept. 3	930	15,390	29.47-31.67	280	4,613
	10	2,580	17,970	29.29-31.53	765	5,378
	17	2,250	20,220	29.34-31.37	677	6,056

1/ First program in month of March, second in August-December.

Table 9.--United States broiler and turkey exports, total and to the Common Market, by months, 1963 to date

Month	Broilers							
	1963				1964			
	Common Market		Other countries	Total	Common Market		Other countries	Total
	West Germany	Total			West Germany	Total		
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
January	300	345	1,036	1,381	2,730	3,342	5,408	8,750
February	3,881	4,699	5,062	9,761	3,253	3,751	5,789	9,540
March	1,615	2,345	8,053	10,398	3,887	4,661	5,192	9,853
April	1,580	2,128	7,321	9,449	2,786	3,530	4,532	8,062
May	2,352	2,913	6,793	9,706	4,434	4,915	6,140	11,055
June	2,029	3,005	5,804	8,809	3,040	3,811	4,903	8,714
July	2,758	3,470	5,473	8,943	2,283	3,132	6,593	9,725
August	3,736	5,187	5,444	10,631				
September	3,329	5,373	5,050	10,423				
October	3,251	5,108	7,660	12,768				
November	2,350	3,432	8,070	11,502				
December	1,918	2,556	5,945	8,501				
Total	29,099	40,561	71,711	112,272				
	Turkeys							
January	787	850	231	1,081	1,291	1,517	251	1,768
February	1,908	2,415	413	2,828	1,156	1,565	597	2,162
March	757	956	556	1,512	1,139	1,410	1,081	2,491
April	277	612	260	872	650	1,128	880	2,008
May	162	314	266	580	538	902	839	1,741
June	505	554	255	809	621	1,293	1,546	2,839
July	651	936	351	1,287	824	1,323	1,701	3,024
August	2,416	2,886	648	3,534				
September	4,425	5,324	693	6,017				
October	4,899	6,158	1,422	7,580				
November	1,933	2,534	972	3,506				
December	555	653	629	1,282				
Total	19,275	24,192	6,696	30,888				

Table 10.--Turkeys: Monthly hatchings, by breed type, advanced to indicate prospective month of marketing, 1963 to date

Month	Heavy white breed hatchings 5 months previous						Other heavy breed hatchings 6 months previous					
	By months			Cumulative			By months			Cumulative		
	1963	1964	1965	1963	1964	1965	1963	1964	1965	1963	1964	1965
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million
January	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.3	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0
February	1.0	.6	1/.5	2.5	1.9	1/1.8	.4	.3	.4	3.5	3.3	3.4
March	.9	.7		3.4	2.6		.1	.2	1/.2	3.6	3.5	1/3.6
April	.9	.9		4.3	3.5		.1	.3		3.7	3.8	
May	1.0	1.3		5.3	4.8		.2	.4		3.9	4.2	
June	1.5	1.9		6.8	6.7		.4	.6		4.3	4.7	
July	2.6	3.1		9.4	9.7		1.2	1.3		5.5	6.1	
August	5.0	6.6		14.4	16.3		4.5	4.2		10.0	10.3	
September	5.9	7.8		20.3	24.1		11.0	10.8		21.0	21.1	
October	6.4	7.9		26.6	32.0		13.6	12.2		34.6	33.2	
November	5.5	6.9		32.1	38.8		13.4	11.9		48.0	45.2	
December	3.0	3.4		35.1	42.2		8.6	8.1		56.6	53.3	

Month	Light breed hatchings 4 months previous						All turkeys: Sum of preceding columns 2/					
	By months			Cumulative			By months			Cumulative		
	1963	1964	1965	1963	1964	1965	1963	1964	1965	1963	1964	1965
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million
January	0.4	0.5	1/0.6	0.4	0.5	1/0.6	5.1	4.9	1/4.8	5.1	4.9	1/4.8
February	.4	.5		.8	1.0		1.7	1.3		6.8	6.2	
March	.3	.5		1.1	1.4		1.3	1.3		8.1	7.5	
April	.5	.6		1.6	2.0		1.5	1.8		9.6	9.3	
May	.6	.6		2.2	2.6		1.8	2.4		11.4	11.6	
June	.6	.8		2.8	3.4		2.6	3.2		13.9	14.9	
July	.8	1.0		3.6	4.4		4.6	5.3		18.5	20.2	
August	.9	1.2		4.5	5.6		10.3	12.0		28.9	32.2	
September	1.6	1.6		6.1	7.2		18.5	20.2		47.4	52.4	
October	1.5	1.6		7.6	8.8		21.5	21.6		68.9	74.0	
November	1.7	1.6		9.3	10.4		20.5	20.4		89.4	94.4	
December	1.1	1.2		10.3	11.6		12.7	12.7		102.1	107.2	

1/ Assumes year-to-year change in September hatch will be the same as eggs in incubators on September 1.

2/ Obtained from unrounded data.

Table 11.--USDA purchases of ready-to-cook turkeys by years, 1951-63, by weeks, 1962 to date

Period	Size of turkey crop: Head raised	Size of turkey crop: Ready-to-cook weights	Duration of program: Number of weeks	Duration of program: Begin and end	Purchases	Range of prices per pound	Commodity cost of purchases
	Millions	Million pounds	Weeks	Months	1,000 pounds	Cents	1,000 dollars
1951	53	703	---	---	---	---	---
1952	62	795	---	---	27,852	---	---
1953	60	758	---	---	20,327	---	---
1954	68	870	---	---	---	---	---
1955	66	818	---	---	---	---	---
1956 1/	77	957	10	Sept.-Nov.	27,114	37.00-39.50	10,400
1957	81	1,034	---	---	---	---	---
1958-59	80	1,038	28	July-Feb.	23,560	31.29-37.50	7,969
1959 2/	84	1,123	4	Sept.-Oct.	21,570	32.17-35.99	7,416
1960 2/	85	1,162	4	Sept.-Oct.	18,720	34.74-37.47	6,800
1961 3/	108	1,506	10	Aug.-Nov.	59,950	25.93-31.95	17,018
1962	92	1,304	9	Sept.-Nov.	42,900	30.97-33.75	13,929
1963	93	1,341	8	Aug.-Oct.	43,560	31.48-33.75	14,200

	Contracts let in week ending	Purchases: For the week	Purchases: Cumulative for the year	Range of prices per pound	Commodity cost of purchases: For the week	Commodity cost of purchases: Cumulative for the year
		1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Cents	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars
1962						
	Sept. 21	2,695	2,695	30.97-33.59	869	869
	27	7,590	10,285	31.39-33.75	2,444	3,314
	Oct. 4	7,425	17,710	31.69-33.74	2,401	5,715
	11	6,765	24,475	31.69-33.74	2,204	7,919
	19	5,225	29,700	31.69-33.74	1,702	9,621
	25	4,400	34,100	31.69-33.74	1,437	11,058
	Nov. 2	4,180	38,280	31.74-33.74	1,363	12,421
	8	2,475	40,755	31.89-33.74	812	13,234
	16	2,145	42,900	31.48-32.96	695	13,929
1963						
	Aug. 30	1,485	1,485	31.48-33.75	482	482
	Sept. 4	7,590	9,075	31.72-33.74	2,473	2,955
	12	8,855	17,930	31.88-33.74	2,894	5,849
	19	9,460	27,390	31.92-33.74	3,078	8,927
	26	5,005	32,395	31.97-33.75	1,634	10,561
	Oct. 3	3,850	36,245	32.14-33.75	1,260	11,821
	10	3,245	39,490	31.65-33.73	1,054	12,875
	17	4,070	43,560	32.09-33.75	1,325	14,200
1964						
	Aug. 14	2,475	2,475	30.88-33.46	788	788
	20	4,180	6,655	31.47-33.28	1,350	2,138
	27	6,105	12,760	31.15-33.20	1,947	4,085
	Sept. 3	10,010	22,770	30.83-33.10	3,185	7,270
	10	8,745	31,515	30.74-33.09	2,796	10,066
	18	6,270	37,785	30.69-33.07	1,976	12,042

1/ Not adjusted for contract cancellations. 2/ Excludes 130,000 pounds purchased for Puerto Rico. 3/ Excludes 140,000 pounds purchased for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Table 12.--Turkeys raised by regions, 1955-64

Year	North Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
1955	5,086	8,985	17,351	11,269	6,432	16,536	65,659
1956	4,567	10,037	21,603	12,636	8,787	19,147	76,777
1957	4,148	10,990	22,476	13,501	9,212	21,120	81,447
1958	3,645	11,400	23,918	12,015	8,284	20,290	79,552
1959	3,531	13,136	28,679	12,069	7,777	19,301	84,493
1960	3,330	12,614	30,163	9,091	8,326	21,200	84,724
1961	3,601	16,695	39,108	11,320	11,085	26,322	108,131
1962	2,871	14,548	30,808	9,315	9,215	25,608	92,365
1963	2,788	14,476	31,664	11,011	10,485	22,946	93,370
1964	2,883	14,822	33,762	13,212	11,537	22,485	98,701
			Index of change (1955=100)				
1955	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1956	89.8	111.7	124.5	112.1	136.6	115.8	116.9
1957	81.6	122.3	129.5	119.8	143.2	127.7	124.0
1958	71.7	126.9	137.8	106.6	128.8	122.7	121.2
1959	69.4	146.2	165.3	107.1	120.9	116.7	128.7
1960	65.5	140.4	173.8	80.7	129.4	128.2	129.0
1961	70.8	185.8	225.4	100.5	172.3	159.2	164.7
1962	56.4	161.9	177.6	82.7	143.3	154.9	140.7
1963	54.8	161.1	182.5	97.7	163.0	138.8	142.2
1964	56.7	165.0	194.6	117.2	179.4	136.0	150.3
			Percentage of United States total				
1955	7.7	13.7	26.4	17.2	9.8	25.2	100.0
1956	6.0	13.1	28.1	16.5	11.4	24.9	100.0
1957	5.1	13.5	27.6	16.6	11.3	25.9	100.0
1958	4.6	14.3	30.1	15.1	10.4	25.5	100.0
1959	4.2	15.5	34.0	14.3	9.2	22.8	100.0
1960	4.0	14.9	35.6	10.7	9.8	25.0	100.0
1961	3.3	15.4	36.2	10.5	10.3	24.3	100.0
1962	3.1	15.7	33.4	10.1	10.0	27.7	100.0
1963	3.0	15.5	33.9	11.8	11.2	24.6	100.0
1964	2.9	15.0	34.2	13.3	11.7	23.1	100.0

Table 13.--Turkeys raised, by breeds and by States, 1963-64

State	1963			1964			Change from 1963 to 1964					
							Number			Percentage		
	Heavy breeds	Light breeds	All breeds	Heavy breeds	Light breeds	All breeds	Heavy breeds	Light breeds	All breeds	Heavy breeds	Light breeds	All breeds
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Maine	28	0	28	36	0	36	8	---	8	29	---	29
New Hampshire	86	0	86	73	3	76	-13	3	-10	-15	---	-12
Vermont	20	0	20	14	0	14	-6	---	-6	-30	---	-30
Massachusetts	353	8	361	294	10	304	-59	2	-57	-17	25	-16
Rhode Island	20	1	21	9	0	9	-11	-1	-12	-55	---	-57
Connecticut	226	12	238	163	5	168	-63	-7	-70	-28	-58	-29
New York	453	40	493	402	42	444	-51	2	-49	-11	5	-10
New Jersey	150	9	159	231	9	240	81	0	81	54	0	51
Pennsylvania	1,267	115	1,382	1,303	289	1,592	36	174	210	3	151	15
North Atlantic	2,603	185	2,788	2,525	358	2,883	-78	173	95	-3	94	3
Ohio	2,777	919	3,696	3,099	800	3,899	322	-119	203	12	-13	5
Indiana	2,970	252	3,222	3,202	199	3,401	232	-53	179	8	-21	6
Illinois	1,054	38	1,092	1,259	61	1,320	205	23	228	19	61	21
Michigan	1,051	56	1,107	921	60	981	-130	4	-126	-12	7	-11
Wisconsin	5,269	90	5,359	5,103	118	5,221	-166	28	-138	-3	31	-3
East North Central	13,121	1,355	14,476	13,584	1,238	14,822	463	-117	346	4	-9	2
Minnesota	13,784	1,300	15,084	13,725	1,560	15,285	-59	260	201	0	20	1
Iowa	7,110	854	7,964	7,536	641	8,177	426	-213	213	6	-25	3
Missouri	4,396	825	5,221	6,016	528	6,544	1,620	-297	1,323	37	-36	25
North Dakota	805	17	822	847	61	908	42	44	86	5	259	10
South Dakota	561	338	899	484	426	910	-77	88	11	-14	26	1
Nebraska	897	17	914	1,117	17	1,134	220	0	220	25	0	24
Kansas	734	26	760	786	18	804	52	-8	44	7	-31	6
West North Central	28,287	3,377	31,664	30,511	3,251	33,762	2,224	-126	2,098	8	-4	7
Delaware	168	176	344	158	113	271	-10	-63	-73	-6	-36	-21
Maryland	187	50	237	181	24	205	-6	-26	-32	-3	-52	-14
Virginia	2,391	2,285	4,676	1,799	2,902	4,701	-592	617	25	-25	27	1
West Virginia	334	830	1,164	519	996	1,515	185	166	351	55	20	30
North Carolina	2,676	50	2,726	3,887	414	4,301	1,211	364	1,575	45	728	58
South Carolina	446	15	461	689	49	738	243	34	277	54	227	60
Georgia	1,075	102	1,177	1,307	5	1,312	232	-97	135	22	-95	11
Florida	50	176	226	12	157	169	-38	-19	-57	-76	-11	-25
South Atlantic	7,327	3,684	11,011	8,552	4,660	13,212	1,225	976	2,201	17	26	20
Kentucky	622	5	627	755	1	756	133	-4	129	21	-80	21
Tennessee	100	0	100	115	7	122	15	7	22	15	---	22
Alabama	496	40	536	697	26	723	201	-14	187	41	-36	35
Mississippi	166	3	169	137	2	139	-29	-1	-30	-17	-33	-18
Arkansas	2,661	335	2,996	3,172	425	3,597	511	90	601	19	27	20
Louisiana	34	1	35	27	1	28	-7	0	-7	-21	0	-20
Oklahoma	1,368	69	1,437	1,206	89	1,295	-162	20	-142	-12	29	-10
Texas	4,553	32	4,585	4,819	58	4,877	266	26	292	6	81	6
South Central	10,000	485	10,485	10,928	609	11,537	928	124	1,052	9	26	10
Montana 1/	211	74	285	213	40	253	2	-34	-32	1	-46	-11
Idaho 1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Wyoming	3	0	3	4	0	4	1	---	1	33	---	33
Colorado	1,980	6	1,986	1,655	25	1,680	-325	19	-306	-16	317	-15
New Mexico	7	1	8	6	1	7	-1	0	-1	-14	0	-12
Arizona	209	0	209	194	0	194	-15	---	-15	-7	---	-7
Utah	3,247	74	3,321	2,999	5	3,004	-248	-69	-317	-8	-93	-10
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
Washington	367	8	375	431	6	437	64	-2	62	17	-25	17
Oregon	1,495	182	1,677	1,182	146	1,328	-313	-36	-349	-21	-20	-21
California	14,845	237	15,082	14,874	704	15,578	29	467	496	0	197	3
Western	22,364	582	22,946	21,558	927	22,485	-806	345	-461	-4	59	-2
United States	83,702	9,668	93,370	87,658	11,043	98,701	3,956	1,375	5,331	5	14	6

1/ Montana and Idaho combined to avoid disclosing individual operations. Totals for West includes both States.

Table 14.--Selected poultry and egg statistics 1/

Reference number	Item	Data in-	1963 June	1963 July	1963 Aug.	1963 Sept.	1964 June	1964 July	1964 Aug.	1964 Sept.
9	Number of layers on farms, rate of egg production, and total egg output on farms, 50 States									
	Average for the month:									
	Number of layers on farms	Millions	286	285	288	295	289	287	291	
	Eggs laid per 100 layers	Units	1,855	1,846	1,777	1,665	1,871	1,862	1,792	
	Total monthly egg production	Million cases	14.8	14.6	14.2	13.6	15.0	14.9	14.5	
	First-of-month:									
	Number of layers on farms	Millions	288	284	286	291	291	287	288	293
	Eggs laid per 100 layers	Units	62.9	60.8	58.3	56.4	63.2	61.5	58.6	57.0
	Daily rate of egg production	Million eggs	181.4	172.8	166.5	164.0	183.7	176.4	168.8	167.3
10	Factors in monthly supply of shell eggs, 50 States									
	Eggs produced on farms	1,000 cases	14,756	14,606	14,231	13,644	15,001	14,861	14,469	
	Shell eggs to storage	do.	74	-41	-30	-52	27	-17	-63	
	Eggs broken commercially 2/3/	do.	1,850	1,481	1,175	778	2,036	1,534		
	Eggs used for hatching	do.	850	774	701	739	882	812		
	Balance	do.	11,982	12,392	12,385	12,179	12,056	12,532		
	Government purchases 2/	do.	280	45	---	---	338	171	115	
11	Cold storage holdings of eggs and turkey, first of the month									
	Frozen whole mixed egg	Million pounds	39.8	49.6	53.6	51.6	41.3	52.0	58.5	57.5
	Frozen egg whites	do.	16.9	21.7	22.5	21.4	19.0	23.8	23.9	21.8
	Frozen egg yolks	do.	23.8	29.1	29.1	29.6	24.3	27.9	29.6	26.6
	All frozen eggs	do.	82.7	102.9	107.7	105.4	85.7	105.6	113.8	107.5
	Shell eggs	1,000 cases	200	274	236	206	174	201	184	121
	Shell equivalent of all eggs	do.	2,293	2,878	2,962	2,875	2,344	2,876	3,064	2,843
	Turkey	Million pounds	96.0	88.6	101.3	155.4	99.9	88.7	102.5	147.0
12	Chicken certified under Federal inspection, ready-to-cook weight									
	Young	do.	414.0	444.2	431.2	390.4	454.5	436.0		
	Mature	do.	27.5	28.4	35.1	38.6	30.6	28.3		
	Total	do.	441.5	472.7	466.3	428.9	485.2	464.2		
13	Turkey certified under Federal inspection, ready-to-cook weight									
	Fryer roasters	do.	7.0	8.9	8.9	9.3	8.8	9.1		
	Young	do.	18.4	61.8	126.2	183.8	29.0	71.7		
	Old	do.	16.6	4.0	2.5	.6	14.8	5.8		
	Total	do.	42.0	74.8	137.7	193.7	52.6	86.6		
14	Chicken and turkey federally inspected for canning and other processed foods, ready-to-cook weight									
	Chicken:									
	Young	do.	7.9	8.9	9.5	8.4	11.0	10.8		
	Mature	do.	18.1	17.7	19.8	18.1	17.0	18.1		
	Total	do.	26.0	26.6	29.3	26.5	27.9	28.9		
	Turkey	do.	12.6	15.3	18.5	20.1	18.2	17.1		

Continued-

Table 14.--Selected poultry and egg statistics -Continued

Reference number	Item	Data in-	1963 June	1963 July	1963 Aug.	1963 Sept.	1964 June	1964 July	1964 Aug.	1964 Sept.
15	Hatchery data									
	Pullet chicks placed domestically for broiler hatchery supply flocks:									
	Total for month	Thousands	2,670	2,140	2,266	2,473	2,671	2,[illegible]	[illegible]	
	Cumulation relevant to given month*	do.	17,007	17,263	17,934	19,386	17,817	17,[illegible]	18,589	19,173
	Chicks hatched:									
	Broiler-type	do.	207,635	194,266	177,975	159,262	20[illegible]	200,239	187,081	
	Egg-type	do.	41,602	29,171	25,265	24,957	[illegible]	31,640	26,430	
	Total	do.	249,238	223,437	203,240	184,219	255,527	231,879	213,511	
	Poults hatched:									
	Light breeds	do.	1,513	1,668	1,069	589	1,570	1,609	1,186	
	Heavy white breeds	do.	5,471	2,981	1,380	553	6,85[illegible]	3,444	1,26[illegible]	
	Other heavy breeds	do.	8,635	3,005	297	160	8,117	2,984	409	
	Total	do.	15,619	7,654	2,746	1,252	16,54[illegible]	8,037	2,863	
16	Per capita consumption of shell eggs, broilers and turkey									
	Shell eggs	Units	22.3	23.6	23.7	23.2	20.3	23.1		
	Broilers	Pounds	2.41	2.59	2.52	2.26	2.63	2.51		
	Turkeys	do.	.29	.33	.52	.63	.35	.42		
17	Average mid-month egg prices, per dozen for shell eggs and per pound for frozen egg, selected series									
	U. S., received by farmers	Cents	29.9	31.4	33.2	36.4	30.[illegible]	31.7	34.[illegible]	
	BLS retail, Grade A, Large	do.	46.1	48.6	49.4	55.[illegible]	46.6	49.[illegible]		
	Iowa, received by farmers 4/:									
	Grade A, Large	do.	23-24	23-24	29-30	32-33	24-25	24-26	30-[illegible]	
	Grade A, Medium	do.	18	18-20	20-21	22-24	17-18	17-19	20-[illegible]	
	Georgia, to produeers, white 4/:									
	Grade A, Large	do.	28½-29½	30½	35-36	39	30½	32½-33½	37-38	
	Grade A, Medium	do.	21-23½	23	26	33½	22	24½-25½	29	
	San Franeiseo, to retailers, eartoned:									
	Grade AA, Large	do.	36-43	40-47	41-48	45-52	38-44	36-42	42-48	
	Grade AA, Medium	do.	28-35	33-39	33-40	38-45	32-38	30-36	35-41	
	New York, wholesale:									
	Extras, mixed eolors or brown 5/:									
	Large, 67-70 percent A	do.	32-33	32½-34	38½-39½	41½-42½	35½-36[illegible]	36½-38	40-41	
	Medium, 55-60 pereent A	do.	---	25-26	28-29	36-36½	---	---	31½-32	
	Small (pullets), minimum, 70 pereent A	do.	---	---	---	---	19½-20[illegible]	21-22	22½-23½	
	Minimum 10 pereent AA, white 6/:									
	Large	do.	33-35½	34½-37½	42-44½	45-48	36-37	38-40	42-43½	
	Medium	do.	25½-27½	25-26	28-29½	37½-39	27-28	27½-28½	32½-33½	
	Frozen egg 7/:									
	Mixed whole egg, dark eolored	do.	27-29	27-29	28-30	29-31	26½-28½	27-29	27½-29	
	Yolk 8/	do.	55-57	55-58	57½-60	58-61	53½-56	54-56	54-57	
	Albumen	do.	12½-14	13½-15	15½-16½	16½-17½	13½-14½	14½-15½	15-16	
	Chieago, wholesale priee, f.o.b. 60-79.9% A:									
	Weighted average, mixed eolors, extras:									
	Large	do.	29.05	30.32	35.10	39.66	32.35	32.68	39.22	
	Medium	do.	25.03	25.00	27.61	35.67	24.64	25.81	30.75	
	September shell egg futures (elosing priee)	do.	34.90	34.55	33.55	34.30	33.70	34.60	35.85	

*Sum of domestic plaeements 5-12 months previous. Additional data for 1964-65: October, 19,002, November, 19,112, Deeember, 19,599, January, 20,558

Continued-

Table 14.--Selected poultry and egg statistics -Continued

Reference number	Item	Data in-	1963 June	1963 July	1963 Aug.	1963 Sept.	1964 June	1964 July	1964 Aug.	1964 Sept.
18	Average broiler prices per pound, selected series									
	Live, U. S., received by farmers	Cents	14.3	14.5	14.3	13.8	13.7	14.8	14.4	
	R-t-c, U. S., B.L.S. retail	do.	40.1	39.9	39.6	40.0	38.8	39.6		
	Live, Del-Mar-Va, at farm 9/	do.	15.7	16.1	15.1	15.4	14.6	17.4	16.3	15.9
	Live, North Georgia, at farm 9/	do.	14.2	13.6	12.7	13.0	12.0	14.2	13.2	13.5
	Live, San Joaquin Valley, Calif., at ranch	do.	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.3	16.4	16.4	
	R-t-c (ice packed delivered), Chicago	do.	25.0	25.3	24.9	24.5	24.4	26.0	25.6	
	R-t-c (ice packed wholesale lots), N. Y. C.	do.	27.1	27.5	26.9	26.4	25.2	26.2	26.1	
19	Average turkey price per pound, selected series									
	Live, received at mid-month by farmers, U. S.	do.	21.7	21.3	21.5	22.0	20.9	20.6	20.9	
	Live, heavy-type young toms, San Joaquin Valley	do.	22.9	19.9	19.1	20.5	20.1	19.1	19.4	
	Live, heavy-type hens, San Joaquin Valley	do.	22.6	21.0	21.2	22.6	20.5	19.4	19.9	
	Live, BSW, Shenandoah Valley, Virginia	do.	22.4	21.7	22.9	23.7	20.7	19.6	20.3	
	Live, heavy-type toms, Iowa	do.	---	---	21.0	20.9	---	---	---	
	Live, heavy-type hens, Iowa	do.	---	---	23.0	23.2	---	---	---	
	Frozen toms, heaviest weights, New York City	do.	40.2	39.3	39.4	41.7	41.4	41.3	41.3	
	Frozen hens, 12-14 pounds, New York City	do.	38.2	37.1	36.9	37.5	36.2	38.4	36.0	
20	Prices of poultry feeds and feed ingredients per 100 pounds									
	Poultry ration	Dollars	3.54	3.55	3.54	3.57	3.46	3.43	3.42	
	Laying feed	do.	4.45	4.49	4.49	4.53	4.43	4.44	4.43	
	Scratch grain	do.	3.95	3.98	3.97	3.98	3.97	3.97	3.94	
	Broiler grower feed	do.	4.74	4.81	4.83	4.86	4.78	4.78	4.74	
	Turkey grower feed	do.	4.76	4.84	4.89	4.86	4.81	4.79	4.81	
	Corn 10/	do.	2.07	2.13	2.13	2.16	2.07	2.00	2.00	
	Soybean meal and 44 percent protein	do.	4.78	4.88	4.95	5.04	4.74	4.76	4.68	
21	Product-feed price ratios, eggs, broilers and turkeys									
	Egg-feed price ratio 11/	Pounds	8.4	8.8	9.4	10.2	8.8	9.2	10.1	
	Broiler-feed price ratio 12/	do.	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.0	
	Turkey-feed price ratio 13/	do.	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.1	
22	Prices paid for broiler-type chicks, poults and broiler hatching eggs									
	Broiler-type chicks per 100:									
	United States	Dollars	9.37	9.32	9.72	9.95	8.81	9.20	9.32	
	Georgia	do.	8.30	8.30	9.20	9.90	7.80	8.60	8.80	
	Broiler hatching eggs per dozen, Georgia 14/	Cents	60.20	60.00	64.00	66.00	54.75	58.75	60.60	
	All poults per 100	Dollars	62.20	59.70	52.30	49.80	62.90	60.10	54.60	

1/ Data for earlier months appear in the tables in the May 1964 issue of the "Poultry and Egg Situation." The number of the corresponding table in the May Situation is shown under "Reference Number" on the left hand side of the table. 2/ Shell equivalent. 3/ Excluding equivalent of Government purchases of dried egg. 4/ "Mostly" except where otherwise stated. 5/ Midwestern. 6/ Nearby. 7/ Carlots, prices for week including specified date. 8/ Highest color quoted. 9/ First full week of month. 10/ Average price received by farmers converted to price per 100 pounds. 11/ Number of pounds of poultry ration equal in value to 1 dozen eggs. 12/ Number of pounds of broiler growing feed equal in value to one pound of live broiler. 13/ Number of pounds of poultry ration equal in value to 1 pound of live turkey. 14/ Simple average for weeks ending within the month.

1965 OUTLOOK

The 42nd Annual National Agricultural Outlook Conference is to be held November 16-19, 1964 in the Department of Agricultural in Washington, D. C. The Poultry Session is scheduled for the morning of Wednesday, November 18, in the Freer Gallery of Art Auditorium.

The 1964 edition of the Handbook of Agricultural Charts, AH-275 is now available. This reference book contains information on the overall agricultural economic situation, farm commodities, foreign agricultural trade, marketing, farm population, and family living. Single copies may be obtained by sending a post card to Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. 20250.

The Poultry and Egg Situation is published in January, March, July, September and November. The last report for this year (Outlook Issue) is scheduled for release November 7, 1964.

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